

# The Evening Standard

An Independent Newspaper  
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## WILL THE HERALD FLOP?

The Salt Lake Herald-Republican hastens to congratulate Taft on the fact that the President's private secretary has assured the country that the man in the White House will be renominated and re-elected.

Until Secretary Hilles unlocked his secret, the best posted authorities on politics in the country had leaned to the side of doubt as to Taft's chances for renomination, and nearly all of them had conceded that, if nominated, Taft's prospects of election were poor. The secretary to the president may have sources of information on the political situation far beyond the reach of the newspaper writers and other political students, but we doubt that his medium of advice is any better, or as good, as the agricultural periodicals and the large dailies which have made a canvass of the country and, through straw votes, have obtained a public expression.

Hilles points to certain Republican central committeemen who are for Taft. We will readily concede that if Republican committeemen, office holders and those who hope for federal favors made up the majority of the voters of the country, Taft would be in a comfortable position and a most pleasing frame of mind in regard to his presidential prospects, but, fortunately, committeemen are an infinitesimal part of this great nation of ours and count for little in the great aggregate of votes.

The Brooklyn Eagle, a strong Republican paper, called for a vote of its subscribers and found that 57 per cent were for Roosevelt for president and nineteen per cent of those who declared themselves Republicans openly stated they would not vote for Taft even though he be nominated. Now if only one per cent of the Republican vote of the single state of New York is lost to Taft, there is not the remotest possibility of his election.

Several agricultural papers have conducted voting tests, with the result that in each Roosevelt or La Follette has received more votes than Taft.

What has the Herald to say to this?

What a predicament the Herald will be in, when Roosevelt or La Follette is nominated! That paper has read both men out of the Republican party and has denounced them as demagogues and blatherskites. There is always this eventuality confronting us, the Herald can flop if necessary, even though the flop be as undignified, inexplicable and stultifying as was its liquor flop of two years ago.

## WHEN UTAH PEOPLE BOUGHT POISON.

What is bob veal, is a question propounded and answered by Dr. F. H. Rowley in San Francisco. As head of the American Humane Society, the doctor read a paper in which he said:

Bob veal is the flesh of immature calves, and is most unsuitable for food. It contains poisons which were in its tissues before it was born and which the milk of the mother cow is designed to remove. Men in the milk business will raise no needless calves. They know that if the offspring can be removed from its dam at birth, there is almost no worry caused the cow by the removal, and that there will be just so much more milk for the market.

Even when the law prohibits the slaughter of very young calves, there are always men ready to deal in bobveal—shipping the animals over the border into another state if nearby officers are an obstacle to their business. The flesh often becomes sausage or "canned chicken," even when laws prevent its exposure for sale in the butcher shops.

This traffic is vitally related to the public health. It causes serious illness and even death. Thousands of people who do not care particularly for the calves or their shipment or semi-starvation or slaughter, are vitally concerned when they learn they are in danger themselves.

The interstate law makes three weeks as the earliest time when calves may be killed. California cities pass their own laws on this subject.

Going back a few years to when neither the nation nor the state of Utah had a pure food law and gave very little attention to even the ordinary demands of sanitation, the wonder is that the people survived the poisoning processes to which they were subjected through every branch of food supply.

Looking back, we can better understand why infant mortality has been so high. No wonder when Taft, through Secretary Wilson, attempted to drive Wiley from office, the people protested so vigorously that the administration, taking fright, hastened to explain that there was no serious thought of removing the pure food expert from the bureau which he had built up and made a source of great power in suppressing adulteration of foods.

Our meats at one time were often tainted with disease and exposed to the contaminating presence of flies in warm weather; injured cows were killed by farmers and sold at a bargain to butchers; bob veal was placed on the blocks to be cut up and retailed to the unsuspecting public; cholera infected hogs were butchered; tainted meats went into sausage and, being highly sea-

soned with pepper, sage and other condiments, accepted by the public without thought of their unwholesomeness.

All these old conditions are fast disappearing, but none of these health destroyers ceased to exist until the pure food laws were passed and finally, after a persistent effort, were enforced.

The lesson this teaches is that we must continue to insist on pure food law enforcement and demand even more stringent regulations for the preservation of the health of the people.

## ROOSEVELT AND THE NOMINATION.

Col. Roosevelt's position with relation to the Republican presidential nomination was more accurately outlined, as we believe, in a dispatch printed in a recent issue, says the Los Angeles Tribune, than in any statement that has yet found its way into print. The article bore convincing internal evidence of its truth. It is absolutely reconcilable with every known fact and factor of the situation and harmonizes wholly with all that is known of Roosevelt.

He is not a candidate for the Republican nomination. He is not seeking to be nominated. He has not asked any one to do anything in his political behalf and he will not ask any one to do anything. If the Republican nomination is tendered Theodore Roosevelt, that tender will be made absolutely without his having invited it or suggested it. But if the Republican party asks him to accept its presidential nomination he will not refuse. He will accept as a matter of duty and patriotic obligation. If called, he will serve.

Why, then, does he not so declare? Why does he not publicly say that he does not seek the nomination, but that if nominated he will accept? Why does he not publicly define his position to his fellow countrymen and leave the issue to their enlightened determination? Who that knows political conditions can doubt that such a declaration would be twisted and misconstrued into an open declaration of an active candidacy? Who can doubt that it would be perverted by malice into a disingenuous bid for the nomination. It is the irony of circumstance that were this leader, who is not and will not become a candidate, to declare now that he would accept the nomination should he be nominated, he would at once be converted into a candidate against his will and despite denial.

His position is most difficult and, as yet, silence is his wisest policy. Manifestly with his knowledge, and as manifestly without his connivance, his nomination is urged by great numbers of Republicans. Should Mr. Taft nevertheless be nominated, it will be said by Mr. Roosevelt's enemies that secretly and craftily he did all that could be done, without openly announcing his candidacy, to win the nomination for himself and they will point to his silence as their proof. The only safeguard against such future accusations would be a present declaration that he would not accept if nominated. That would deprive political malice of its weapon, but he would win peace for himself only at the cost of ingratitude to his country. Should the republic call upon him to serve, it would be as much his duty to respond with service as if it called upon him to take the field in the event of prospective war. He must feel that it would be as unseemly for him in advance to declare a refusal in the one case as in the other.

In either case, then, Col. Roosevelt's lips are for the present sealed. In good conscience he cannot say that he will not accept if nominated, and a genuine resolve not to be a candidate prevents him from saying that if nominated he will accept. All of which presents no reason whatever why Roosevelt men the union over should not continue with unabated zeal their campaign in behalf of his nomination.

## MESSAGE BY TAFT

(Continued from Page One.)

ed, as to prevent any holdings of large mining properties merely for speculation, which the royalties may be made sufficiently low not unduly to increase the cost of the coal mined, and at the same time sufficient to furnish a reasonable income for the use of the public in the community where the mining goes on. In Alaska there is no reason why a substantial income should not be raised for such public works as may be deemed necessary or useful.

### Coal Lands of Alaska.

There is no difference between the reasons, which call for the application of the leasing system to the coal lands still retained by the government in the United States proper and those which exist in Alaska.

There are now in Alaska only two well-known high-grade coal fields of large extent—the Berling River coal field and the Matanuska coal field. The Berling River coal field, which is situated in the Matanuska valley, and thence into the valleys of the Yukon and the Tanana. It would be a great trunk line, and would be an opening up of Alaska by government capital.

Government Should Build Railroad. I am not in favor of government ownership where the same certainty and efficiency of service can be had by private enterprise, but I think the conditions presented in Alaska are of such a character as to warrant the government, for the purpose of encouraging the development of that vast and remarkable territory, to build and own a trunk line railroad, which can lease on terms which may be varied and changed to meet the growing prosperity and development of the territory.

There is nothing in the history of the United States which affords such a reason for criticism as the failure of the federal government to extend the benefit of its fostering care to the territory of Alaska. There was a time, of course, when Alaska was regarded as so far removed into the great ocean as to make any development of it impracticable, but for years the facts have been known to those who have been responsible for its government, and everyone who has given the subject the slightest consideration has been aware of the wonderful possibilities in its growth and development. It only capital were invested there, as a national government owes it, therefore, to Alaska, and to the people who live there, to take an exceptional step and to build a railroad that shall connect the resources of Alaska to the Pacific and to the people who live along that ocean on our western coast. The construction of a railroad and ownership of the fee do not necessitate government operation. Pursuant, however, to the recommendation of the wisdom of providing that the president may appoint a commission of competent persons, including two army engineers, to examine and report upon the available routes for a

tion, beyond this has been discouraged, first, by the fact that there has been no policy adopted of opening up the coal lands upon which investors could depend, and, second, because there seemed to be a lack of financial backing of those engaged in the enterprise. The secretary of the interior has ascertained that the bondholders, who are the real owners of the road, are willing to sell to the government, and he recommends the purchase of the existing road, such reconstruction as may be necessary, its continuance to the Matanuska coal fields, and thence into the valleys of the Yukon and the Tanana. It would be a great trunk line, and would be an opening up of Alaska by government capital.

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road from Seward to the Matanuska coal fields and into the Tanana and Yukon valleys, with an estimate of the value of the existing partially constructed railroad, and of the cost of continuing the railroad to the proper points in the valleys named. This commission ought to make a full report also as to the character of the coal fields at Matanuska, and the problem of furnishing coal from that source for mercantile purposes after reserving for government mining a sufficient quantity for the navy.

I have already recommended to congress the establishment of a form of commission government for Alaska. The territory is too extensive, its needs are too varied, and its distance from Washington too remote to enable congress to keep up with its necessities in the matter of legislation of a local character.

The governor of Alaska, in his report, which accompanies that of the secretary of the interior, points out certain laws that ought to be adopted, and emphasizes what I have said as to the immediate need for a government of much wider powers than now exists there, if it can be said to have any government at all.

I do not stop to dwell upon the lack of provision for the health of the inhabitants, and the absence or inadequacy of laws, the mere statement of which shows their crying need. I only press upon congress the imperative necessity for taking action not only to permit the beginning of the development of Alaska and the opening of her resources, but to provide laws which shall give to those who come under their jurisdiction decent protection.

### Lower Colorado River.

There is transmitted herewith a letter from the secretary of the interior setting out the work done under joint resolution approved June 25, 1910, authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to be expended by the president for the purpose of protecting lands and property in the Imperial valley and elsewhere along the Colorado river in Arizona. The money was expended and the protective works erected, but the disturbances in Mexico so delayed the work, and the floods in the Colorado river were so extensive that a part of the works have been carried away, and the need for further action and expenditure of money exists. I do not make a definite recommendation at present, for the reason that the plan to be adopted for the betterment of conditions near the mouth of the Colorado river involves to be so dependent on a free and full agreement between the government of Mexico and the government of the United States as to joint expenditure and joint use that it is unwise to move until we can obtain some agreement with that government which will enable us to submit to congress a larger plan, better adapted to the exigencies presented than the one adopted. It is essential that we act promptly, and through the state department the matter is being pressed upon the attention of the Mexican government. Meantime, a report of the engineer in charge, together with a subsequent report upon his work by a body of experts appointed by the secretary of the interior, together with an offer by the Southern Pacific railroad to do the work at a certain price, with a guaranty for a year, and a comment upon this offer by Brigadier General Marshall, late chief of engineers, United States army, and now consulting engineer of the reclamation service, are all herewith transmitted.

### Water Power Sites.

In previous communications to congress I have pointed out two methods by which the water power sites on navigable streams may be controlled as between the state and the national government. It has seemed wise that the control should be concentrated in one government or the other as the active participant in supervising its use by private enterprise. In most cases where the government owns a water power site, the power is not used, we have a situation as to ownership that may be described as follows: The federal government owns the power, the state owns the stream cannot be transmitted into electricity and applied at a distance, while it is claimed that the state, under the law of waters as it prevails in many of our western states, controls the use of the water and gives the beneficial use to the first and continuous user. The state, therefore, per care by the state governments over these sources of power, it has been proposed that the government should lease the water power site to the state on condition that the site and all the plant upon it shall revert to the government unless a state party with the site only by lease, the terms of which it enforces and which requires a revaluation of the rental every 10 years, the full term to last not more than 50 years. A failure of the state to make and enforce such leases would enable the government by an action of forfeiture to recover the power sites and all plants that might be erected thereon, and this power of penalizing those who succeed to the control would furnish a motive to compel the observance of the policy of the government.

It is to be noted that the government has suggested another method by which the water power sites shall be leased directly by the government to those who exercise a public franchise under provisions imposing a rental for the water power to create a fund to be expended by the federal government for the improvement of the stream and the benefit of the local community where the power site is, and permitting the state to regulate the rates at which the converted power is sold. The latter method suggested by the secretary is a more direct method for federal control, and in view of the probable union and systematic organization and welding together of the power derived from water within a radius of three or four hundred miles, I think it better that the power of control shall be turned over to the states. Under such a system the federal government would have such direct supervision of the whole matter that any honest administration could easily prevent the abuses which in private persons or companies would make possible.

### Bureau of National Parks.

I earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of national parks. Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wondrous manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that everyone recognizes the obligations of the government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people. The Yellowstone park, the Yosemite, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Glacier National park and the Mount Rainier National park and others furnish appropriate instances. In only one case have we made any

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thing like adequate preparation for the use of a park by the public. That case is the Yellowstone National park. Every consideration of patriotism and the love of nature and of beauty and of art requires us to expend money enough to bring all these natural wonders within easy reach of our people. The first step in that direction is the establishment of a responsible bureau which shall take upon itself the burden of supervising the parks and of making recommendations as to the best method of improving their accessibility and usefulness.

### International Commission on the Cost of Living.

There has been a strong movement among economists, business men, and others interested in economic investigation to secure the appointment of an international commission to look into the cause for the high prices of the necessities of life. There is no doubt but that a commission could be appointed of such unprejudiced and impartial persons, experts in investigation of economic facts, that a great deal of very valuable light could be shed upon the reasons for the high prices that have so distressed the people of the world, and information given upon which action might be taken to reduce the cost of living. The very satisfactory report of the Railway Stock and Bonds commission indicates how useful an investigation of this kind can be when undertaken by men who have had adequate experience in economic inquiries and a levelheadedness and judgment correctly to apply sound principles to the facts found.

For some years past the high and steadily increasing cost of living has been a matter of such grave public concern that I deem it of great public interest that an international conference be proposed at this time for the purpose of investigating plans, to be submitted to the various governments, for an international inquiry into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, effects, and possible remedies. I therefore recommend that, to enable the President to invite foreign governments to such a conference, to be held at Washington or elsewhere, the congress provide an appropriation, not to exceed \$20,000, to defray the expenses of preparation and of participation by the United States.

The numerous investigations on the subject, official or otherwise, already made in various countries such as Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United States) have themselves strongly demonstrated the need of further study of worldwide scope. Those who have conducted these investigations have found that the phenomenon of rising prices is almost if not quite general throughout the world; but they are baffled in the attempt to trace the causes by the impossibility of making any accurate international comparisons. This is because, in spite of the numerous investigations already made, we are still without adequate data and because as yet no two countries estimate their price levels on the same basis or by the same methods.

### Commission on Industrial Relations.

The extraordinary growth of industry in the past two decades and its revolutionary changes have raised new vital questions as to the relations between employers and wage earners which have become matters of pressing public concern. These questions have been somewhat obscurely but profoundly changed in the relations between competing producers and producers as a class and consumers—in other words, by the changes which, among other results, have given rise to what is commonly called the trust problem. The large-scale production characteristic of modern industry, however, involves the one relation no less than the other. Any interruption to the normal and peaceful relations between employer and wage earner involves public discomfort and in many cases public disaster. Such interruptions have therefore become as much a matter of public concern as restraint of trade of monopoly. Industrial relations concern the public for a double reason. We are directly interested in the maintenance of peaceful and stable industrial conditions for the sake of our own comfort and well-being; but society is

equally interested, in its sovereign civic capacity, in seeing that our institutions are effectively maintaining justice and fair dealing between all classes of citizens whose economic interests may seem to clash. Railway strikes on such a scale as has recently been witnessed in France and in England, a strike of coal-miner workers such as we have more than once witnessed in this country, and such a wholesale relinquishing of a public service as that of the street cleaners recently in New York, illustrate the serious danger to public well-being and inadequacy of the existing social machinery either to prevent such occurrences or to adjust them on any equitable and permanent basis after they have arisen.

## SAGE TEA WILL DARKEN THE HAIR

Restore Faded and Gray Hair to Natural Color—Dandruff Quickly Removed

There is nothing new about the idea of using Sage for restoring the color of the hair. Our grandmothers kept their hair dark, glossy and abundant by the use of a simple "Sage Tea." Whenever their hair fell out or took on a dull, faded or streaked appearance, they made a brew of Sage leaves, and applied it to their hair with wonderful beneficial effect.

Nowadays we don't have to resort to the old-time time-consuming method of gathering the herbs and making the tea. This is done by skillful chemists, and all we have to do is to call for the ready-made product, Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy, containing Sage in the proper strength, with the addition of Sulphur, another old-time scalp remedy.

This preparation gives youthful color and beauty to the hair, and is one of the best remedies you can use for dandruff, dry, itching, itching scalp, and falling hair. Get a fifty-cent bottle from your druggist today, and you will be surprised at the quick results. All druggists sell it, under guarantee that the money will be refunded if the remedy is not exactly as represented.

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## JUST FOR FUN

### Once Stung.

"There was never but one guest at this hotel that stung me while I was on the job," the landlord confided. "Several have beat us, but not while I was awake. But this here fellow certainly got one on me. Say, he's livin' here yet, an' he ain't never paid me a cent. Why don't I collect his bill? How can I? Wait till I tell you."

"He'd been stoppin' here for near two months when I approached him on the subject of gettin' some-thin' on account. He was cheerful, I was polite. Finally I got mad and put it up to him straight."

"Young man," says I, "you can't leave this hotel till you pay your bill."

"Will you put that in writin'," says he. And before I knowed what I was doin' I done it!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Asked Too Much.

Columbus deftly stood the egg on end, then waited for the applause. "That's all right enough," said the audience, "but show us how to buy a really fresh egg."

Frowning grimly, Columbus replaced the egg in his coat pocket and sailed for America.—Life.

### Easy.

Actress—In this new play I am supposed to die of a broken heart. Now, how am I to know how a person with a broken heart behaves?

Manager—I'll tell you what to do. Study the author of the play after he sees your first rehearsal.—Boston Transcript.

### Real Gentlemen.

"You have some beefsteak, of course?" queried a man who had hurriedly entered a butcher's shop.

"Yes, sir."

"And beefsteak is good to take the color out of a black eye?"

"The best thing in the world, sir."

"Good! Save me two pounds for Riley."

"Which Riley?"

"The Riley who lives in Jones street. I'm going to black both his optics. He'll probably call in half an hour. Good evening!"

Twenty minutes later the same man came back with his coat in rags, his collar gone, his nose damaged and both eyes puffed up.

"Did you find Riley?" asked the butcher.

"I did, sir, and he has kindly consented to let me use the beefsteak. Mr. Riley is a gentleman, sir!"—Philadelphia Record.

### True, Perhaps.

"I wonder why Solomon was considered the wisest man?" asked Mr. Meekton's wife.

"Probably, my dear, because he had so many wives to give him good advice."—Washington Star.

### Clara (blushing).

"I just heard again from Jack."

Maud—He writes a splendid love letter, doesn't he?—Life.

"So you got the opinions of two lawyers on the case? Were their opinions the same?"

"Yes; \$25 each."—Boston Transcript.